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DECISION NOT TO NEGOTIATE VOLUNTARY PRODUCTION RESTRAINTS ON COPPER

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

NOTIFICATION OF THE DECISION NOT TO NEGOTIATE VOLUNTARY PRODUCTION RESTRAINTS ON COPPER, PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 98-573, SEC. 247(c) (99 STAT. 2997)

OCTOBER 30, 1985.—Referred jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and Labor and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 30, 1985.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In accordance with section 247(c)(2) of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-573), I am writing to inform you of my decision not to seek to negotiate voluntary production restraints on copper.

Section 247(b) conveyed the sense of Congress that I should negotiate "with the principal foreign copper-producing countries to conclude voluntary restraint agreements with those governments for the purpose of effecting a balanced reduction of total annual foreign copper production for a period of between three and five years * * *." In light of this provision, an interagency task force, chaired by the Office of the United States Trade Representative, was formed to take another look at the possibility of negotiating such restraints—which had been considered, and rejected, in the context of the determination made on September 6, 1984, on import relief in accordance with Section 202(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974.

The task force reviewed all questions relevant to the issue of voluntary production restraints, including:

1. The consistency of voluntary production restraints with the basic policies of this Administration.
2. The situation of the U.S. copper industry.
3. The extent of subsidization or unfair trade practices in the world copper economy.
4. The probable economic effects of production restraints.
5. The feasibility of negotiating and implementing such restraints.

The findings of the task force are outlined in the attached report.

In light of this review, I have determined that it would be inappropriate for this Government to seek to negotiate voluntary production restraint agreements with the governments of the principal foreign copper-producing countries.

An attempt to negotiate such restraints would be inconsistent with the overall, market-oriented trade and economic policy objectives of this Administration. It would set an undesirable precedent in light of both our efforts to increase the responsiveness of the domestic and international economy to market forces and our continued opposition to cartels or other arrangements aimed at controlling world markets. Moreover, any effort by this Government, in the context of production restraint negotiations, to give foreign producers assurances regarding the intentions of U.S. copper producers would raise serious antitrust concerns.

Efforts to raise world copper prices through the restraint of foreign production would also be inefficient and expensive for the U.S.

economy; they would incur losses to U.S. consumers substantially in excess of any gains accruing to U.S. producers.

Finally, I do not believe it would be feasible either to conclude or to implement production restraint agreements. The major copper-producing countries have made it clear that they are opposed to the negotiation of such restraints—largely because they do not feel that such actions would be effective in improving the longer term situation in the world copper market. Moreover, past experience shows that production restraint agreements are extremely difficult to implement effectively and that any benefits from restraints tend to be eroded or reversed in the years following their termination.

While I do not believe that the negotiation of restraints is an appropriate course of action, I have asked the United States Trade Representative to continue to follow closely developments in world copper market and to explore other possibilities for improving the situation of the U.S. copper industry. I also continue to be deeply concerned about the problems facing many workers in the U.S. copper industry. In response to my directives of September 6, 1984, the Department of Labor has developed, and begun to implement, a plan for a special effort to assist workers displaced from the copper industry.

This plan consists of three elements. First, of the funds reserved by the Secretary under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), $5.0 million has been earmarked specifically for retraining programs to assist copper workers in heavily impacted States and localities. To assure that a maximum effort is made in the States to assist copper workers, the States have been asked to contribute an amount equivalent to twice the Federal allocation to support these projects. In total this will amount to approximately $15 million in new training and employment services for copper workers. In addition, the 12 States targeted by this plan already have been allocated almost $38 million of title III grant resources which they have matched with some $25 million in State support. These combined resources totalling almost $63 million are also available for States to use in assisting dislocated copper workers.

Second, a team of senior Department of Labor staff has been made available to work with those State and local governments that request asssistance to help establish programs of retraining, relocation, and related assistance for displaced copper workers.

Finally, Secretary Block, working closely with representatives of industry and labor and officials from all levels of government, is monitoring these efforts and seeking ways to improve upon them. A more detailed report on the Department of Labor's efforts to assist dislocated copper workers is attached.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN.

Report to the Congress: Findings of the Interagency Copper Task Force

An initiative by the U.S. Government to negotiate restraints on foreign copper production would be inconsistent with the basic thrust of this Administration's trade and commodity policy.

Any USG effort to secure foreign production restraints would lead to counter-requests by those foreign countries for commitments on U.S. copper production. The USG does not have any legal authority to make such commitments. Moreover, discussions with domestic copper-producing firms aimed at developing production "forecasts" for use in negotiations with foreign countries could expose U.S. producers to significant risks of antitrust liability.

The evolution of the world copper market over the past few years has seriously injured the U.S. copper industry. Large losses have been incurred over the past four years and most firms are in a precarious financial position. Although market fundamentals improved substantially in 1984, prices weakened further.

If prices were to continue at 1984 levels, a further severe shrinkage of U.S. copper production would likely occur. Only about 275,000 mt of U.S. production can meet long-run breakeven costs at those price levels. However, even if the anticipated increase in prices occurs (to about 75 cents per lb), a further shrinkage of U.S. production from current levels is likely.

The U.S. industry has made strenuous cost cutting efforts. Although U.S. production costs are still well above those of the lowest cost producers (Chile and Zaire), they would appear, on average, to compare favorably with the costs of most other major producers.

No significant net government subsidies by foreign governments to their copper-producing industries were found, although governments in several key producing countries were involved in the financing of the copper industry.

The role of multilateral development banks (MDBs) in financing copper projects appears to be minor. MDB financing of copper projects over the past decade has amounted to less than 5 percent of total financing of copper projects.

Although the IMF has made large loans to major copper-exporting countries in recent years (about $3.8 billion outstanding as of 8/31/84), these loans go to the central banks of foreign governments and not to the copper-producing industries in those countries.

Market behavior of some government owned or controlled copper enterprises appears to be significantly different from that of private sector firms and to result in maintenance of higher levels of production when prices are low.

Econometric analysis shows that losses to consumers resulting from production restraints would substantially exceed gains to producers.

The U.S. copper fabricating industry has indicated that it could support the negotiation of production restraints as long as it does not result in the establishment of a two-tier market (i.e., higher copper prices in the United States than in the rest of the world).

Econometric analysis gives no clear-cut answer as to whether or not the export earnings of participating foreign countries would increase as a result of their imposition of production restraints. Where U.S. production is "frozen," the analysis usually shows such increases occurring. On the other hand, the analysis tends to show that gains in revenue enjoyed while restraints are in place may be largely lost in the longer term.

Any U.S. efforts to negotiate production restraints would meet strong resistance from the key copper-exporting countries. Both Chile and the CIPEC (Intergovernmental Council of Copper-Exporting Countries) Secretariat have advised the United States of their opposition to such negotiations. It seems unlikely that the United States could successfully negotiate such restraint agreements unless major enticements were offered (or pressures exerted) outside the copper area.

Report of the Department of Labor on Efforts to Assist Dislocated Copper Workers

In response to the directive of the President of September 6, 1984, the Department of Labor has developed a plan for a special effort to assist workers displaced from the copper industry.

The major source of retraining and relocation assistance available to such workers is the Dislocated Worker Program under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). Services are available under (a) a program of formula grants to the States, which accounts for 75 percent of Title III funds, and (b) the remaining 25 percent or national reserve, which is available to the States on application to the Secretary. Workers may also receive training and related services in their local service delivery areas (SDAs) if they are economically disadvantaged under the terms of Title II–A of JTPA. In addition, up to 10 percent of participants in local Title II–A programs need not meet the income requirement if they face special barriers in the labor market.

In addition to assistance under JTPA, copper workers may receive counseling, referral and placement services at the local offices of the Federal-State employment service. The unemployment compensation system provides partial income replacement for qualifying workers (the vast majority of dislocated workers qualify for these benefits).

The plan developed by the Department of Labor consists of three elements. First, of the funds reserved by the Secretary under Title III of JTPA, $5.0 million has been earmarked specifically for retraining programs to assist copper workers in heavily impacted States and localities. To assure that a maximum effort is made in the States to assist copper workers, these States have been asked to contribute an amount equivalent to twice the Federal allocation to support these projects. The source of the contribution can be State training funds, received under JTPA or other legislation, or private

sector funds. In total, this will amount to approximately $15.0 million in new training and employment services for copper workers.

Second, a team of senior Department of Labor staff has been made available to work with those State and local governments that request assistance to help establish programs of retraining, relocation, and related assistance for displaced copper workers. These States have identified special liaison staff to work with the DOL team.

The Federal team members are providing technical assistance to help State and local staff in the design of programs which can be of maximum assistance in enabling displaced copper workers to be placed in suitable employment. They are assisting staff to make maximum and effective use of Federal resources, particularly those available under JTPA.

Pursuant to this plan, Secretary Brock in May 1985, announced that dislocated copper workers in 12 States with significant numbers of such workers would be covered by the plan. These States are Arizona, Colorado, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Washington.

Proposals submitted by Arizona, Colorado, New Jersey, Texas, Utah, and Washington have been approved by the Secretary. Approximately 2,000 workers will receive benefits under these proposals at a cost of $2.4 million. Proposals submitted by Maryland, and Montana are still under review at the Department. If approved by the Secretary, approximately 360 workers will receive benefits under these 2 proposals totaling about $700,000. Projects from Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico and Tennessee are still being prepared. The Department is in the process of obtaining information on the status of each project and will continue to monitor them.

Prior to the initiation of this special plan, seven projects aimed at assisting dislocated copper workers were funded through the Secretary's Reserve Account during Program Year 1984, which ended on June 30, 1985. These projects provided benefits to about 5,400 copper workers (some dislocated steel workers are included in this total) and cost about $7.0 million. In addition, the 12 States targeted by this plan already have been allocated almost $38 million of Title III grant resources which they have matched with some $25 million in State support. These combined resources, totaling almost $63 million, are also available for States to use in assisting dislocated copper workers.

In addition to benefits provided for dislocated copper workers under the JTPA, copper workers are also eligible for readjustment allowances, training, job search allowances and relocation allowances under trade adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Act of 1974. Under this program, Secretary Brock announced in June that 3,300 copper workers in Utah are eligible to apply for these benefits.

Under the third and final element of the Department's plan, the Secretary, working closely with representatives of industry and labor and officials from all levels of government, is monitoring these efforts and seeking ways to improve upon them.

SUMMARY OF ETA PROGRAMS FOR DISLOCATED COPPER WORKERS

Dislocated copper workers receive retraining and reemployment aid from two programs in the Employment and Training Administration. Trade Adjustment Assistance is available for workers laid off as a result of increased imports. Programs funded through the Job Training Partnership Act are open to workers who have lost their jobs, have received a notice of permanent layoff, or are long-term unemployed and have limited opportunities for employment or reemployment.

Trade Adjustment Assistance

The Trade Adjustment Assistance progam provides training, job search and relocation allowances, and other reemployment services to help workers prepare for and obtain suitable employment. In addition, weekly trade readjustment allowances (TRA) may be payable to eligible workers following their exhaustion of unemployment insurance benefits.

During FY84 and FY85, the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance issued determinations in fifteen cases involving copper industry workers. Ten of those cases resulted in certifications of worker eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance benefits. Information on those certifications includes the following:

Number of cases certified, 10.

Number of workers certified, 4,901 (Est.).

TAA BENEFITS DATA

	Number of workers	Amount paid
Trade readjustment allowances	444	$959,695
Training	115	105,884
Job search allowances	46	3,478
Relocation assistance	45	31,417

(Benefits data are through June 30, 1985. Approximately 4,200 workers are covered by certifications issued in June and July 1985. Their benefit activity does not appear in the above table.)

Job Training Partnership Act Programs

Under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act, training and reemployment services are provided to dislocated workers. Benefits available under JTPA progams include career counseling, classroom and on-the-job training, remedial education, job search assistance, placement services, and relocation assistance.

Title III funds are composed of two separate accounts, a formula allocation made directly to the States and a Reserve Account administered by the Secretary of Labor. Proposals for funding projects under the Reserve Account are made directly to the Secretary by the Governor of the affected State.

In June 1985, Secretary Brock awarded a total of $5 million in Title III funds from the Secretary's Reserve Account to twelve states with significant numbers of dislocated copper workers. Eight of the affected states have submitted project proposals; six of these have been approved by the Secretary. Eight other projects aimed at

dislocated copper workers have been funded through the Reserve Account.

Unemployed copper workers may also be eligible to participate in progams for dislocated workers administered by the States under Title III. At least 75 percent of the total Title III appropriated funds are allocated directly to the States. States receiving formula funds are required to provide matching funds; the amount of matching required is adjusted to reflect the State's unemployment rate. The National Office has no specific data on participation in these programs by dislocated copper workers.

Following is a summary of the status and recent accomplishments of TAA and JTPA programs for those states with significant dislocations of copper workers.

STATE: ARIZONA

Trade Adjustment Assistance, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

Number of cases certified, 3.
Number of workers certified, 343 (Est.).

	Number of workers	Amount paid
Trade readjustment allowances	54	$84,914
Training	33	22,364
Job search allowances	46	3,478
Relocation assistance	45	31,417

(Benefits data are through June 30, 1985.)

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount	$600,000
Number of participants	350
Date approved	8/2/85

Project Description: Dislocated copper miners and copper-related workers in five rural counties in the central and southeastern parts of the State will be served through the existing delivery system, Arizona Dislocated Worker Assistance Centers. Generally, mining occupational skills will be upgraded to non-mining occupational skills; e.g., heavy mine equipment operators to all types of heavy equipment, mine truck drivers to cross-country long distance truckers, etc. The project operator, the Arizona Dislocated Worker Assistance Center, has strong working relationships with the United Steelworkers of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Operating Engineers, the AFL-CIO, and Job Service Employer Committees. The proposal was submitted by the Arizona Department of Economic Security on behalf of Governor Bruce Babbitt.

II. Other Projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

Project location—Yavapai County and SE Arizona:

Amount	$150,000
Number of participants	150
Date of award	7/30/84

Project Description: Dislocated copper workers were served through the Arizona Department of Economic Security Participants received training, relocation assistance, counseling, vocational assessment, and basic education. Cyprus Bagdad representatives, whose mine formerly employed the workers, participated in a joint task force which also included state and local officials.

STATE: COLORADO

Trade Adjustment Assistance

No cases involving copper industry workers were received during this period.

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount	$200,000
Number of participants	300
Date approved	9/27/85

Project Description: Dislocated copper industry workers from Denver will be served through the Governor's Job Training Office. Participants will receive career counseling, referral and placement services, clinical counseling, and entrepreneurial training. This proposal was submitted by the Governor's Job Training Office. The Atlantic Richfield Company, which formerly employed the dislocated workers, will provide office space and logistical support.

II. Other Projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

No other projects targeted toward dislocated copper workers in Colorado have been funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account.

STATE: MARYLAND

Trade Adjustment Assistance, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

Number of cases certified, 1.
Number of workers certified, 195 (Est.).

	Number of workers	Amount paid
Trade readjustment allowances	195	$444,898
Training	52	56,690
Job search allowances	0	0
Relocation asssistance	0	0

(Benefits data are through June 30, 1985.)

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount	$200,000
Number of participants	
Status	Under review

II. Other Projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

No other projects targeted toward dislocated copper workers in Maryland have been funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account.

STATE: MICHIGAN

Trade Adjustment Assistance, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

No cases involving copper industry workers were received during this period.

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount	$500,000
Number of participants	
Status	In preparation

II. Other Projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

Project location—Upper and NE Lower Peninsula:

Amount	$1,000,000
Number of participants	[1] 850
Date of award	11/1/84

[1] Also includes dislocated iron ore miners.

Project Description: Dislocated copper, iron ore, and limestone miners are being served through the Governor's Office of Job Training and the Michigan State AFL-CIO. Participants are receiving counseling, on-the-job and classroom training, job development and placement, relocation assistance, and support services. The project operator is the Michigan State AFL-CIO. The project is expected to receive available in-kind services from the Michigan State AFL-CIO, local unions, the local central labor councils, and the Michigan United Labor Community Services.

STATE: MONTANA

Trade Adjustment Assistance, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

No cases involving copper industry workers were certified during this period.

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount	$500,000
Number of participants	210
Status	Under review

II. Other projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

Project location—Multi-State:

Amount	$818,600
Number of participants	800
Date of award	9/29/83

Project Description: Dislocated copper, aluminum, and timber workers were served through the State Federations of Labor of Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, and Idaho. Participants received on-the-job, vocational, and upgrade training, transportation, and relocation services. The program operator was the Montana State AFL-CIO.

Butte and Silver Bow Counties:

Amount	85,434

Number of participants 34
Date of award 4/30/84

Project Description: Dislocated copper, food, and chemical industry workers were served through the Montana Department of Labor and Industry. Participants received hands-on training, counseling, support services, and other needs-based payments. The proposal represents a cooperative effort between the affected company (Anaconda), the Governor, local government, local educational centers, the Operating Engineers Local 375, and the Montana Department of Labor.

Project location—Butte and Silver Bow Counties:
Amount $127,203
Number of participants 60
Date of award 3/1/85

Project Description: Dislocated copper workers are being served through the Montana Department of Labor and Industry. Participants receive job counseling, job search assistance, vocational training, and needs-based payments. The affected company (Anaconda) makes in-kind contributions of services to the project. The Montana State AFL–CIO participates in the project as a subgrantee providing applicant screening, enrollment, training, job development, placement, and follow-up.

STATE: NEVADA

Trade Adjustment Assistance, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

No cases involving copper industry workers were received during this period.

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount $400,000
Number of participants .....
Status ..... In preparation

II. Other Projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

No other projects targeted toward dislocated copper workers in Nevada have been funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account.

STATE: NEW JERSEY

Trade Adjustment Assistance, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

Number of cases certified, 1.
Number of workers certified, 163 (Est.).

	Number of workers	Amount paid
Trade readjustment allowances	163	$337,683
Training	21	25,611
Job search allowances	0	0
Relocation assistance	0	0

(Benefits data are through June 30, 1985.)

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount	$700,000
Number of participants	[1] 500
Date approved	9/4/85

[1] Includes steelworkers.

Project Description: Dislocated copper and steel workers from Middlesex, Mercer, and Burlington Counties will be served through the New Jersey Department of Labor. An assistance center and branch will be established to provide job counseling, personal/financial counseling, job search assistance, education and training activities, GED, occupational retraining, support services, job development and placement services, high-intensity training and follow-up. A project specialist from the United Steelworkers will provide outreach and recruitment of participants. Relevant unions will provide lists of dislocated workers to facilitate outreach and recruitment.

II. Other Projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

No other projects targeted toward dislocated copper workers in New Jersey have been funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account.

STATE: NEW MEXICO

Trade Adjustment Assistance, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

No cases involving copper industry workers were certified during this period.

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount	$600,000
Number of participants	.....
Status	In preparation

II. Other Projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

No other projects targeted toward dislocated copper workers in New Mexico have been funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account.

STATE: TENNESSEE

Trade Adjustment Assistance, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

Number of cases certified, 1.
Number of workers certified, 900 (Est.).

	Number of workers	Amount paid
Trade readjustment allowances	([1])	([1])
Training	([1])	([1])
Job search allowances	([1])	([1])
Relocation assistance	([1])	([1])

[1] No data are available. Case was certified on July 10, 1985.

(Benefits data are through June 30, 1985.)

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount	$400,000
Number of participants	
Status	In preparation

II. Other Projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

No other projects targeted toward dislocated copper workers in Tennessee have been funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account.

STATE: TEXAS

Trade Adjustment Assistance, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

No cases involving industry workers were received during this period.

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount	$200,000
Number of participants	150
Date approved	9/4/85

Project Description: Dislocated copper workers from El Paso and Alpine will be served through the Upper Rio Grande Private Industry Council. They will receive intake and certification services, assessment, occupational skill training, vocational skill training, job search assistance, referral and job placement. This proposal was submitted by the office of the Governor of Texas. The United Steelworkers union will identify and contact eligible copper workers and will advise on training and placement matters. Administering agencies have direct ties with the employer community through local colleges, Chambers of Commerce, Small Business Councils, and the Consortium on Business and Industry Education and Training.

II. Other Projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

No other projects targeted toward dislocated copper workers in Texas have been funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account.

STATE: UTAH

Trade Adjustment Assistance, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

Number of cases certified, 4.
Number of workers certified 3,300 (Est.).

	Number of workers	Amount paid
Trade readjustment allowances	32	$92,200
Training	9	1,219
Job search allowances	0	0
Relocation assistance	0	0

Note: Three of the cases were certified on June 13, 1985. No benefits data are available for these cases.

(Benefits data are through June 30, 1985.)

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount	$500,000
Number of participants	650
Date approved	8/26/85

Project Description: Dislocated copper miners from Salt Lake County will be served through the Utah Office of Job Training for Economic Development. A Work Resource Center will provide participants with assessment, remedial education, job search, on-the-job training, vendor training, job development, and placement and relocation assistance. This proposal was submitted by the Utah Office Job Training for Economic Development. Two staff members of the AFL–CIO will serve as outreach coordinators.

II. Other Projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

Project location—Wasatch Front:

Amount	$ 1,375,000
Number of participants	[1] 500
Date of award	2/28/85

[1] Also includes steel workers.

Project Description: Dislocated copper and steel workers are served through the Utah Office of Job Training for Economic Development. Participants attend job search workshops and receive on-the-job and classroom training. The project is coordinated with another dislocated worker project in the area conducted by the AFL-CIO.

Wasatch Front:

Amount	$2,566,331
Number of participants	3,500
Date of award	6/18/85

Project Description: Dislocated copper workers are served through the Utah Office of Job Training for Economic Development. Participants receive job counseling, job search assistance, remedial education, vocational and on-the-job training, and support services. The AFL–CIO provides two staff persons as outreach coordinators. Union peer counselors are provided through a grant from the United Steelworkers.

STATE: WASHINGTON

Trade Adjustment Assistance, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

No cases involving copper industry workers were certified during this period.

Job Training Partnership Act

I. Special Copper Project:

Amount	$400,000
Number of participants	300
Date approved	9/12/85

Project Description: Dislocated copper workers from Tacoma will be served through the State Employment Security Department. Participants will receive support services, self-employment training, job search assistance, and vocational training. This proposal

was submitted by the Washington State Employment Security Department. A local task force, formed in response to the ASARCO smelter closure, includes representatives of the company, the United Steelworkers, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

II. Other Projects Involving Copper Workers Funded by the Secretary's Reserve Account:

Project location—Tacoma:

Amount	$591,355
Number of participants	300
Date of award	2/28/85

Project Description: The Washington State Employment Security Department provides pre-layoff and job search assistance, job development, on-the-job and vocational training, and support services. A local task force includes representatives of the affected company (ASARCO), the United Steelworkers, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

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